Vol. XLVIII.... No . 15,351.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1888 --- TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

UNFLAGGING INTEREST IN THE WORK OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

TALES OF HORROR REHEARSED-THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY WITH LADY MOUNTMORRES-MR. PARNELL'S ARGUMENT AGAINST EXTENDING THE ASHBOURNE ACT-THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION-THE ILLUSTRIOUS INVALIDS -FEATURES OF JOURNALISM-A DU-

CHESS'S LOVE FOR ORCHIDS. BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Copyright; 1888: By The New-York Tribune. London, Nov. 24 .- The Parnell Commission this reck has once more brought freshly before the English public old stories of Irish murder and ther outrages. What one Home Rule paper sneeringly calls the inevitable tragedy recurs daily. The murder of Curtin was described by one of his brave daughters, who, when her father was shot, came to the rescue of her brother. Norah Fitzmaurice, still under police protection, testified to the murder of her father. Her own life is in peril because she identified the assassins, who were hanged on her evidence. Then came a remarkable narrative of the dealings of the League with Lord Kenmare's tenants, told by his agent, Mr. Lennard. Both sides thought him one of the best witnesses ever seen in court. His testimony comes to this-that landlords and tenants got on comfortably together till the League interfered; then followed disputes, refusal to pay rent by tenants able to pay, evictions, vio-lence, and general disorder. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, the witness's memory never failed him. His knowledge came out more strikingly than before, and all attempts to shake him failed. Inspector Huggins swore not less stoutly to the connection between the League and

Besides all this evidence, mutterings of a coming storm are heard daily. There are charges and countercharges on both sides. The Attorney-General has more than once intimated his belief "Times" witnesses are tampeted with. A very curious shooting case, tried this week at the Central Criminal Court, supports his view. Sir Charles Russell, on the other hand, alleges complicity between "The Times" and the Irish Adinistration. He said yesterday: "My Lord, we charge deliberately, and shall endeavor to make it good in evidence, that the whole of the executive authorities, as represented by the police, and some of the resident magistrates, have been agents of 'The Times' in getting up their case." An inspector, however, who was asked if he was em-ployed by "The Times," denied it. On the whole there seems little danger of public interest in these proceedings fading out.

The Queen has fallen into disgrace with the extreme Home Rulers. Her Majesty, it appears, on hearing that Lady Mountmorres had minted under Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination, sent her a letter or a telegram. Upon this satirical paragraphs were published in London, and yesterday's "Freeman's Journal' complains that the Queen's kind inquiries are confined to the wives of Irish landlords. Lady Mountmorres, however, is not the wife but the widow of an Irish landlord who was murdered.

Mr. Parnell has stated with his usual clearness his objections to the extension of Lord Ashbourne's set. He is for it in principle; that is, he is for the creation of a peasant proprietary. But circumstances are now such in Ireland that in his view no fair trial of the principle is possible. Rich tenants can buy; the poor cannot Landlords can choose to whom they will sell; the estate has no voice. The rents on which the purchase money is to be calculated, though judicially settled, are still too high. Arrears will be used by landleres as a means of forcing tenants to make bad bargains "Buy or go" will be their formula. If tenants do not wish to buy, they will be ejected for non-

Such is a summary of the points the Home Rule seader made. An equitable bargain, added Mr. Parnell, cannot be made on such terms, and tenants would have a claim hereafter to say they were compelled to take advantage of the bargain and were entitled to repudiate it; to which the Tories retort that the authorized plea of the Nationalists is that the Irish peasant cannot be trusted to pay what he has promised to pay. Mr. Parnell's statement would have had more weight with the English public had he omitted this threat of repudiation.

Not less interesting than Mr. Parnell, if less important, was Lord Randolph Churchill's contrioution to this debate. The House was thronged to hear him. Few know when the Member for Paddington rises in the House of Commons whether se comes to bless or to curse the Government of which he was once, next after Lord Salisbury, the thief ornament. This time he did both. criticised both the principle and the details of the pill: attacked its financial provisions, but promsed to vote for it on the condition that it was the last of its kind. Mr. Goschen replied to Lord Randolph, pointing out with obvious satisfaction s curious financial error of his predecessor in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

The second reading was carried by a majority sine less than the first, and this was again reduced on the arrears issue, as presented by Mr. Parnell,

Opportunities for testing more or less intelligently the opinion of the country about Home Ru multiply. The Holborn election will give some fresh indication of what London thinks Colonel Duncan, who died last week, had 1,500 najority two years ago, but the constituency since then has increased and otherwise changed. The Liberals have a good candidate in Lord Compton and will contest the seat with some hopes of wineing, or at least of reducing the old majority Sundry other vacancies are probable.

Mr. Gourley's question about the Fisheries has seen twice postponed at the request of the Leader of the House. It now stands for Monday next, but

The election of the London School Board for the next three years occurs on Monday, and feeling runs as high as if the contest was political, which in part it is. Religious, or rather ecclesiastical and sectarian, prejudices are appealed to. The majority of the last School Board were elected to cut down expenses and stop extravagance. Their chairman, the Rev. Mr. Diggle, says they saved a quarter of a million sterling "Not nearly so much," answer their op ponents; " and if you did, it was by reducing the efficiency of the schools and giving Church schools unfair advantages against Board schools." The ery of reaction has been raised loudly by the resent Noncomformist conference, and every effort is made to persuade the electors that the existing educational system is in danger; of which there is little evidence. The truth is that under the former Board money was spent at a rate which slarmed the ratepayers. This did provoke a reaction which might, if continued, have carried

Two of the three invalids whose health the public watches are decidedly better. Lord Tennyson has been moved from Haslemere, where the climate is extremely injurious, to the Isle of Wight. He bore the journey fairly well, and has had no serious relapse. Sir Andrew Clark thinks

he will now recover, though slowly. Mr. Balfour is downstairs, and expects to leave the house to-day to attend a Cabinet Council. Mr. Bright has rallied from the last attack.

the fever has abated, and his strength keeps up; but the bulletins issued by his two homoeopathic doctors are extremely cautious. Mr. Gladstone, whose husky voice in the House on Monday slarmed his friends, is otherwise per-

feetly well. He leaves London to-day, spends three weeks at Hawarden, and then starts Italy on a tour as the guest of Mr. Stuart Rendel,

M. P., with whom he has been staying in London. Mrs. Gladstone, following the new fashion, presides this morning over a meeting of ladies interested in the Holborn election.

"The Times" presented its readers with two remarkable issues on Wednesday and Friday. Each day the editor found room for but a single editorial, a fact, perhaps, without precedent in re-cent days. The Parliament report on Wednesday filled twenty-two columns, and the Parnell Commission twelve. On Friday eighteen columns were occupied by Parliament, thirteen by the Commission, and one by foreign telegrams. The paper consisted on both days of the usual sixteen pages, or ninety-six columns.

Many of the English papers, including some which are sometimes scandalized by the personalities of American journalism, print rather minute accounts of Mrs. Chamberlain. One of the London society weeklies publishes a portrait of her, with variations supplied by a "lady contributor," as she is styled, including reports of talks with Miss Endicott about Mr. Chamberlain and her views on the Fisheries question and the Irish question. All this and much more is reproduced in the Birmingham papers. It is needless to say that interest and curiosity about the bride are keen; perhaps not less keen in London than in the smoky Midland capital near which, not in which, Mr. Chamberlain lives.

Sir Lyon Playfair, perhaps on the strength of having an American wife, is said to be writing an article for "The Nineteenth Century" American Presidential election. Sir Lyon is one of those Free Traders who believe the Gospel of Free Trade can be historically traced to Mount

eating, are going to celebrate the completion of the ninth edition of the Encyclopsedia Britannica by a dinner. This will be given, says "The The Athenaeum," at Cambridge next month. giver will be the surviving editor, Dr. Robertson

The indefatigable Mr. Rider Haggard has completed still another novel, this time in the regula-tion three volumes, entitled "Colonel Quaritch: a Tale of Country Life." The author ought to know something about country life, for he is a

It has been discovered that there are drawbacks in being a Duchess. A case tried this week presents Caroline, Duchess of Montrose, to the public as a rival to Mr. Chamberlain in passion for orchids in the hands of her own gardener and of Mr. Sanders, an orchid dealer. Her Grace's caprice made her liable for over £1,700 worth of flowers. She thought the charges excessive, but a British jury may generally be trusted to take a tradesman's of such disputes, and it gave the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount. There is nothing remarkable in the story, except the ease with which persons of this exalted station may be duped. What is remarkable is the fact that the papers comment on it at length, and with a solemnity only possible to the British press where a Duchess is

MR. BRIGHT'S CONDITION CRITICAL. THREE DOCTORS IN CONSULTATION AT THE STATESMAN'S BEDSIDE

London, Nov. 24 .- A bulletin this evening says that Mr. Bright has had a relapse and is in a critical condition. Three doctors are holding a consultation at his bedside.

A SUCCESSOR TO MR. PYNE.

Dublin, Nov. 24.—It is announced that Frank Mandeville, a brother of the late John Mandeville, whose

London, Nov. 24.-A meeting of the Catinet was held to-day. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland,

Eninburgh, Nov. 24.—The judgment passed by Judge Kinnear in the case of Parnell against "The Times," allowing proof on the question of arrestments, and from which "The Times" appealed, has been unan-imously upheld by the Judge of the First Division of the Court of Session. London, Nov. 24.—The fund for the defence of Mr. Paruell and his associates in meeting the charges of "The Times" now amounts to 20,000 pounds.

THE GREAT EASTERN BRINGS 58,000 POUNDS London, Nov. 24.-The receipts from the sale of the Great Eastern amount to 58,000 pounds.

MISS ULMAR THROWN FROM HER HORSE. London, Nov. 24.-Miss Geraldine Ulmar was thrown from her horse in Rotten Row to-day. It is expected that she will be confined to her room for a week.

Paris, Nov. 24 - The Grand Council at Saigon ha opened negotiations for a loan of 100,000,000 francs, which is to be guaranteed by Cochin China. The money is to be used to cover the first expense of the establishment of colonies in Tonquin.

A REBEL OUTBREAK IN VENEZUELA. Panama, Nov. 16.-A rumor which the Venezuelan

Consul at Colon has reason to credit has reached here to the effect that a serious revolution has broken out in Venezuela. It is reported that General Crespo,

A NEW ROUMANIAN MINISTRY. Bucharest, Nov. 24.-The following new Ministry

has been formed:

M. Rossetti, President of the Council.

M. Carp, Foreign Minister.
M. Stirbey, Minister of the Interior.
M. Vernesco, Minister of Justice.

M. Lahovary, Minister of Domains. M. Marghiloman, Minister of Public Works.

M. Mano, Minister of War. Majoresco, Minister of Public Instruction

Berne, Nov. 24.-M. Herenstein, President of switzerland, had his right leg imputated to day. The

Berlin, Nov. 24.—Laron von Zediwliz, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, has been trans-ferred to the German Legation in Mexico.

DYNAMITE FIRED FROM ORDINARY GUNS. London, Nov. 24.-It is stated that an American has submitted to the French Government a contrivance by which dynamite shells car be fired from ordinary guns, exploding at the target.

THE QUEEN'S FAITH IN GENERAL WARREN. London, Nov. 24.—Sir Charles Warren, who recently resigned as Chief of Police of London, has been offered the command of the brigade at Aldershot. This shows that the Queen's confidence in him has not abated. He will doubtless accept the offer.

DE BAUN AGAIN IN COURT.

Sherbrooke, Que., Nov. 24.—Charles D. De Baun was arraigned to-day on a second charge of forgery. preferred against him by officials of the Park National Bank, of New-York, of which De Baun was assistant cashier. No defence being offered he was committed TROUBLOUS TIMES IN SAMOA.

FOREIGN CONSULATES ALL FORTIFIED. GERMANS RUNNING THINGS WITH A HIGH HAND A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED HOURLY WHEN

THE MAIL STEAMER LEFT AFRICA. San Francisco, Nov. 24.—The steamer Mariposi from Sydney and Auckland, has arrived here. The correspondent of the Associated Press at Apia, Samoa, writes as follows, under date of November 6:

of improving. The American, British and German the men of war Adams, Lizard and Adler respectively. all sides to a height of three to four feet. The marines carry loaded muskets, and all persons approaching at night are halted before they can enter the buildings. This state of affairs went into operation October 24, and was caused by acts of the Germans, whose attitude toward the Americans and English a patrol of three armed sallors from the German man of muskets and fixed bayonets every night. A few May-st., when one of the German sallors, without provocation, struck Mr. Ritchie, one of the English en, a heavy blow in the face, knocking him down. The Englishmen, who were unarmed, did not resis the blow, but Mr. Ritchie reported the affair to the British Consul, Colonel Logan. Captain Pells. of the English man of war Lizard, heard of the occurrence, and visited the British Consul for the purpose

threatened to report some Americans who opposed their proceedings. Among these were H. T. Moors, an American citizen, and the largest merchant in Apia. While Tamesese, the rebel King, who is a tool of the Germans, was beseiged on Mulinun Point, near Apia, some of his warriors entered the house of an American named Scanlon, drove him and his family out of their house, killed his live-stock and threatened to take Scanlon's life. This was done within 150 yards of the fort erected by Germans garrison, but the latter made no effort to stop this proceeding. Natives repeated the performance a few days later, whereupon Captain Leary, of the man-of-war Adams, conveyed such a positive co cation to the captain of the German man-of-war and the German Consul as caused them to restrai the natives for the time being from further acts of violence. The three-years' cruise of the Adams expired two years ago, but such was the serious con dition of affairs that Captain Leary decided to remain

On October 10 a boat-load of Tamases fired into a large boat filled with Mataafa's men, who were peaceably paddling up the harbor, unnatives and one English house were hit by bullets, which flew across the main street. As a result of this, Admiral Fairfax, of the English man-of-war Calliope, which was here at that time, sent word e Tamasese that he ha dieft orders with the captain of the English man-of-war Lizard that in case the proceeding was repeated the Lizard should fire into l'amasese's boat. Tamasese is now encamped with twelve miles from Apia. He has built forts and rifle-pits, and is awaiting the Mataafa men. t having been understood on both sides that a battle would take place early in November. Mataafa's men number 6,000 picked warriors. Both sides are armed letachments from Savaff, one of the Samoan group Yesterday, November 5, Mataafa's army took up its noving out from Apla, where they have been en camped. Some men are carrying two repeating rifles while all have one piece. Yesterday and to-day war canoes, some holding 100 men, have been coming into cent one. All the warriors are singing battle son, as they go by, each wearing the white head-dress of Mataafa and keeping time to the beat of paidles

Dublin, Nov. 24.—It is announced that Frank Mandeville, whose death is said to have been due to thardships suffered in Tullamore jail, will be the National candidate for the seat in the House of Commons for West Water-ford, which was made vacant by the drowning of Jasper Douglas Payne.

Several intimate friends of Mr. Jasper D. Pyne do not believe the story that he was drowned. They incline to the belief that his disappearance is a practical joke on his part.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

London, Nov. 24.—Dr. Sir William Jenner has resigned from the British Medical Association.

An infinential committee has addressed a protest to the council of the association against the publication by "The British Medical Journal" of the late Emperor Frederick's note to Dr. Mackenzie.

MR. BALFOUR OUT AGAIN.

London, Nov. 24.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland,

The Oceanic Line's steamer Mariposa leaves here to-

The Oceanic Line's steamer Mariposa leaves here to-day and the great battle of Salnattfa is expected to occur hourly. Rockets were seen as if coming from the vicinity of Tamasese's fort at a late hour last night. The Nipsic is expected daily from Caliso, she will relieve the Adams and the latter vessel will sail at once for San Francisco.

THE REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA. Panama, Nov. 16.—On October 5 President Arco, of Bolivia arrived at Potosi with the Northern Division. On his approach the revolutionists abandoned the city. and proceeded towards Lagunillas. On October 5 a private letter written in Potosi said:

"The situation is not a bright one, as the Lucia rebels are marching on this place. Belisario Salinas and Ricardo Mejia and a number of the best-known civil and military authorities are with them." Another letter dated October 8, said: "Immediately

after reaching Potosi President Arco adopted measures to prevent the advance of the rebels, and we have over 2,200 men at Carachipampa, four leagues from Potosi, awaiting the advance of the revolutionists Troops have arrived at La Paz from Huanchaca, while all suspects are to receive orders to leave La Paz. On the evening of Sunday, October 8, the revolutionary movement in La Paz was the cause of numerous fatalities. Fiori, who headed the mutiny at Flarilo, is not expected to recover from his wounds. All persons abroad having transactions pending with the Government of Bolivia, will do well to remember that all the documents in the Foreign Office at La Paz were recently destroyed by the revolutionists, and that many documents are missing from the other offices."

TART REPLIES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Nov. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Laisant (Boulangist) proposed that the body of the revolutionist Raudin be transferred from the cemetery where it now lies to the Pantheon. M. Barodet claimed priority for his motion to a

similar effect. Prime Minister Floquet expressed astonishment that a party allied to the Bonapartists should make such proposals in view of the fact that Baudin was a Republican. If the question were discussed, M. Barodet's motion ought to have priority, especially as it included similar honors for the bodies of Generals

Hoche and Marceau M. Laisant insisted that his proposal should be

given priority. He declared himself a Republican; but he was dissatisfied with the present Republic, which was governed by Oricanists.

M. Floquet retorted: "I never received the adhesion of the Comte de Paris." (Applaise.)

A vote on the question of priority resulted in favor of M. Barodet's motion—470 to 21. A RAILWAY BUILT IN CHINA.

San Francisco, Nov. 24.- The Chinese Times' received by the steamer Rio de Janeiro states that the first railway in China was officially opened on November 9, when Viceroy Li traveled over it some distance. Eighty-one miles have been completed from Tien Tsen to Lutal and Tongshan, with five miles of sidings and branches. The line was designed and the work of construction superintended by C. W. Kinds

work of construction superintended by C. W. Kinds and "The Times" states that it will be continued to Pekin, in one direction and in time also to Southern and Northwestern China.

London, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Shanghai to "The Standard" says: "Whatton Barker has brought forward the proposed concession to the American financial syndicate on a clearer basis, and it is expected that it will be adopted, with the omission of the name of Mitkiewicz." IN RETALIATION FOR THE EXCLUSION ACT

Philadelphia, Nov. 24 (Special).-An English-speak ing Chinaman is authority for the statement that the mperial Government has ordered the 1,800 China men living in this city to return to China at one since, under the Restriction Act signed by President Cleveland, the Chinese Government cannot in honor allow its subjects to remain in the United States. He further states that the Chinemen now here will not obey the order as they could not live half so well at home as in this country. THE OFFICERS ALL CHOSEN COMPLETING THE LIST WITH THE CO-OPER

ATIVE BOARD.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR URGE LEGISLATION AGAINST GRAIN GAMBLING-BARRY WANTS TO

WRITE A BOOK.

'INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! the General Assembly, Knights of Labor, was com ative Board were chosen. It is the duty of this board to "investigate the needs of the order and to report to the General Assembly the most available opening for investment." The General Worthy Foreman, the ex-officio chairman of the board, under the new constitutional provision, nominated four should be selected. He presented the names of Henry A. Berkmeyer, District Assembly 51, Newark, N. J.; John O'Keefe, general secretary of the Rhode Island State Assembly; Rudolph Kirchner, St. Louis, and O'Keefe were elected, receiving 95 and 70 votes respectively, while Messrs, Kirchner and Benoît received respectively 23 and 61 votes. Ex-Treasurer Turner was credited with saying after his defeat

for re-election:

"Well, there's no money for mileage. The nev treasurer will have a nice time paying bills." This caused a stir among the delegates. He denied aving used any such language.

"I am too good-natured to say anthing of that sort," he said, "and Mr. Powderly knows it."

"Is there plenty of money at command?"
"Yes; there's no trouble on that score at all." A resolution was presented by the Legislative committee beseeching Congress to take measures to make gambling in wheat an offence punishable by imprisonment and fine. The petition was indorsed by the assembly. Another resolution indorsing the Australian system of voting and instructing delegates the Union was also adopted. The committee presented from the Massachusetts State Assembly petition to Congress asking that at least five-eighths of the seamen in the Navy be required to be American The Committee on the State of the Order recommended that the General Executive Board make a cash loan as the state of the finances shall justify this action.

Delegate Delwarte, of Belgium, presented a com consideration and was referred to the Executive He called attention to three points: the manner in which the order was founded in Belgium, the establishment of the co-operative bakery at Jumet, the nomination of workingmen members of the Arbitration Board. The order of the Knights of Labor was established in Belgium in 1884 by Andrew Burtt, Isaac Cline and Albert Denny. The glass-workers were first organized, then the glovebourg. The Knights of Labor in Belgium, while forming, had to defend themselves at law at a cosp of 60,000 frames. The bakery, of a capacity of 10,000 loaves daily, was established at a cost of 40,000 frames. The Knights of Labor in Belgium successfully measured their strength in the elections. They elected members of the Arbitra-tion Board composed of one-half journeymen and one-

There are many elements of discontent in the con vention, and perhaps one-fourth of the delegates will go their ways careless as to the future of the order

"Two-thirds of the delegates," says one, "have sat

the convention out without opening their mouths." There is one source of complaint urged by the sidering that the delegates are so widely divided politically. It is openly asserted that the colored Knights n the South have been abused, beaten and killed by the whites for insisting on the rights which the order everywere demands. One delegate says that in Louisiana alone eight colored Knights have been murdered, and not a whimper has been heard in the convention about these outrages. There are three colored delegates in the convention, and these have been in consultation to-day with a view to finding an opportunity to bring this matter to the attention of the Assembly.

Assembly.

Mr. Harry is about to write a book. He says he is cognizant of the affairs of the General Executive Board, and that they teem with rottenness and extravagance. To reveal all that he knows will require a book. This he proposes to prepare at once and scatter broadcast. He is preparing for a public a book. This he proposes to prepare at once and scatter broadcast. He is preparing for a public speech in Cincinnal to-morrow. He continues to receive many letters from various assemblies, the burden of their utterance being that "friendly relations with trades unions must be established."

In the Law Committee's report, there was a resolution forbidding the sale of beer at Knights of Labor entertainments, which was made the subject of a prolonged discussion. Finally it was referred back with instructions to amend the resolution so that it should not forbid the sale of beer, but should provide against beer being sold by Knights of Labor. Invitations to the General Assembly from Atlanta and Toronto, to hold the next convention in those places, were received. It is now believed that the Assembly will adjourn on Monday.

ecived. It is now adjourn on Monday.

BROOKLYN STREET-CAR AGREEMENT. THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE NEW-WILLIAMS ITS EMPLOYES SETTLED. The proceedings of the secret session of the

State Board of Arbitration, held on Friday, at No. 685 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, to inquire into the causes of the recent strike on the lines of the New Williams burg and Flatbush Railroad Company, were made public yesterday. H. D. Donnelly, counsel of the railroad company, called Superintendent Charles E. Harris to the stand to prove that Conductors James Torbin and R. L. Irwine, whose discharge caused the trouble, were guilty of neglecting to register and to return to the company sundry fares, and of violating other rules of the company. This was the only testimony offered, but something of a sensation was caused by the statement that the company would place upon the stand the "spotters" on whose testimony the charge of withholding fares was based. adjournment of the proceedings was then taken until December 3. The agreement finally reached between

the company and their employes is as follows:

All employes (or late employes) of the company shall go back to the positions which they occupied on the morning of November 13, 188d.

The agreement as made on March 10 shall be ratified by the company, and remain in force until January 1, 1889, and all existing violations shall be rectified by the acceptance of the herein mentioned propositions by the

All persons who have not been regularly employed by e company on or before Tuesday, November 13, 1888, if they desire employment, make application in

Hereafter, while the within mentioned agreement reains in force, before any time-table is run, it shall be fire submitted to the recognized delegates of the local assmbly to which the within mentioned employes belong for their approval, who shall, if it conforms to the agreement, sign their names to the same, with the date of such approval.

The cases of Conductors Robert L. Irwine and "Torbin" shall be referred to the State Board of Arbitration for final

THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

DEVELOPMENTS ALL IN FAVOR OF THE RAIL

Indianapolis, Nov. 24 (Special).—The developments of to-day in the switchmen's strike appear to be somewhat in favor of the railroad companies. The superintendents evince a determination to make no accessions, and several of the companies have posted colletins informing the strikers that they have been discharged and will receive their pay upon surrendering their keys and lanterns, but none of them has called for his money. Some of the superintendents have not yet committed themselves to any course of action again if they return within a few days.

In response to the request of the men made several

now, a considerable increase of pay was offered by the companies, but not accepted. Some of the roads are willing that this offer should still remain open to the old men who will return to work, and it will settlement of the differences. In the Pan-Handle Vandalia and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton freight yards train crews were put to work temporarily today to the place of the strikers, and some was made toward eleaning up the perishable and

Superintendent Ewan, of the Bee Line, is himself at work in the freight yards of his road, and in last two days has done much switching. W. R. McKeen, president of the Vandalia, was here to learn the situation. He regarded the outlook as satisfactory. Orders have been sent along all of the fourteen lines that trains should be held at the yards in other cities until relief is afforded here.

Buffale, Nov. 24 (Special;.-The switchmen on the Central, West Shore, Lake Shore, and Nickel Plate, in Buffalo, were to have gone on strike to-night if no answer were received from Mr. Depew and other officials of the Vanderbilt roads to the demand that wages be increased to correspond with those paid in foreman, \$65 per month instead of \$55 and \$60, the present wages; twenty-six ton-hour days to consti-tute a month. A committee from the local union has been in New-York a week, and it is stated that encouraging news was received. Instead of striking, the order will send the master of Hannon Lodge No. 39 to New-York to assist in the conference. movement is part of that all along the Vanderbilt lines from Chicago to New-York, switchmen demanding the Chicago rates. If the demand is refused in any one case, a general tie up of freight traffic is threatened.

MRS. SOPHIA MOORE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S ELDEST GRAND-DAUGHTER BARELY SAVES HERSELF FROM BEING BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Sophia Vanderbilt-Moore, eldest grandds of Commodore Vanderbilt, had a narrow escape from a horrible death from burning on Friday night. Mrs. Moore is a widow and lives in West One-hundred-andtwenty-first-st. She had occasion to visit her family physician, Dr. B. M. Keeney, who lives at No. 216 West One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st. It was early in the evening and the Doctor had just returned from his office and was at his dinner. The light in the room was not sufficiently bright to suit her, and she proceeded to remedy the defect by striking a match and applying it to the chandelier. She either dropped the lighted match or a spark fell and caught her dress skirt, which was of light material. In a moment

there was a blaze, and as she turned it met her gaze. There was no one in the room but herself, and almost before she could utter one piercing scream she was complicity enveloped in flames. With twonderful voice to the bathroom, which was on the same floor. desperately tearing her clothing from her person as stream, and placed her head beneath it just as her hair was beginning to burn. Dr. Keener and his family heard her screams and came to her rescue, but she had extinguished the fire. In her efforts to do

so she had form every shred of her dress and part of her underclothing off. Very little of the top-dress escaped the fire.

An examination showed that the lady's hands had been bedly burned as well as her limbs, back and neck. The skin on her back peeled off in two patches almost a foot square while numerous other marks told what a narrow escape she had. Dr. Keeney at once applied the necessary remedies, and thinks his patient will soon be able to go about as usual. But for her presence of mind there is little doubt but Mrs. Moore would have suffered a horrible death.

CAPTURING THE CHESAPEAKE POLICE. SEVEN DRUNKEN OYSTER DREDGERS SURPRISE

THE CREW OF A MARYLAND SLOOP AT SUPPER. Baltimore, Nov. 24 (Special).-Dispatches from the Chaptonk River state that since the shooting of the dredgers the other day in their encounter with

police-sloop Groome, their pirate companions been in arms, swearing vengeance against the police. They are so desperate that the people living along the river have become terrified. On where the conflict occurred, the people became so refuge in a remote part of the island. The "tongers" look angrily on at the destruction of their reserved oyster-beds. Yesterday a hundred sail of the dredgen were lying on the best oyster-beds of the Chesapeake the "tongers" unable to save their property, and the so-called navy totally inadequate to protect them. The dredgers were yesterday separated into divisions about a half-mile apart, and were literally destroying the beds. To prevent a surprise by the State steamer they had one vessel on watch, sailing to and fro warning as soon as a steamer should come in sight All this time, while the wholesale depredation was was willing again to attack the violators, and both declare their intention of giving up their positions. The police-sloop was again attacked on Thursday night, and the dredgers in this instance acted like real pirates. While the sloop was lying at anchor, she was seized. Supper was just over, and the crew were all down in the cabin, when a yawl-boat, with seven men came up. The dredgers were all half-drunk and reckless. They sent everybody below. One man attempted to resist, but a Winchester rifle was pointed at him. Another was sent below with a revolver pointed at his head. Mate Cator alone was allowed on deck for the purpose of piloting the ruflans back to Holland's Point. On the way down to Holland's Point, the dredgers terrorized their captives by saying that they would all be bound to the main boom before daylight. All the Groome's crew stated that they really expected death, and were as seared as mortals could be. Some of them were praying. Little doubt is felt by anybody that had either Captain John Marshall or Captain Goodman Bramble been aboard, he would have been murdered. Rifles, provisions and a large part of the clothing of the crew were seized. Captain John Burns is the

only man of the seven pirates who was known to The investigation by Mayor Hewitt yesterday into the charges against the agents of the dredging vessels has attracted considerable attention. It is a wellknown fact that poor Germans have arrived here from New-York, under the impression that they were going to ship on bay steamers or large vessels at going to amp on bay steamers or large vessels at good pay. They have been taken to the dives in Marsh Market and drugged and carried insensible aboard the dredging craft. When they recovered consciousness, they found themselves down the bay, compelled to submit to the most brutal treatment. Many of the green hands go willingly, not having the slightest knowledge of what they will have to endure.

A fatal railroad accident occurred to Arthur E. Skelding, a wealthy citizen of Riverside, Conn., on Friday morning. Mr. Skelding, who was fifty-four years old, was accustomed in good weather to walk to Stamford, a distance of three miles, whenever he had occasion to visit that place. On Friday morning he started from home along the tracks of the New-Haven Railroad. On reaching "Sellick's Cut' about midway on his journey, he met a stone-laden con-struction train, and the noise made by it prevented him from hearing the approach of the 9:03 a. m. train from Riverside behind him, which struck and instantly killed him. He was a graduate of Yale College with Judge Brady of this city. He leaves widow and two children, a son and a daughter. The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church Riverside, to-morrow. He was the fifth member of the Skelding family who has lost his life on the New-Haven Railroad.

Mrs. Jay Gould showed a slight improvement in her condition yesterday and was conscious throughout the day. She made several efforts to talk with the members of her family, but could only speak one or two words intelligibly, and although able to take nourishment more freely than during the last two

days, she gained but little strength. Dr. Baldwin said last night that his patient showed more vitality. He did not regard the improvement in her condition as a ground on which to rest any hope for a marked change for the better. He said that while, of course, nourishment would to a certain exient sustain her strength, there was no ground for hope of her ultimate recovery. During yesterday Mrs. Gould suffered no pain, and late last night was

Philadelphia, Nov. 24 (Special).—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has begun a crusade against the street-car companies for overwork ing their horses and using animals physically unfit

YELLOW JACK ON THE BOSTON A FOE THAT GUNBOATS CANNOT FIGHT.

FOUR DEATHS IN HER CREW AND OTHERS SICE

ON BOARD-BACK FROM HATTL The United States steamer Boston, which was last reported at Port au Prince, Hayti, where she was sent when the Haytlan Government seized the American steamer Haytian Republic reached New-York yesterday morning and anchored off Quarantine. It was at once reported that she had returned on account of yellow fever breaking out among her crew.

The following is the report of the steamer as made to the Ship News collector: "The U. S. S. Boston, Commander Ramsey, officers and men numbering 356 all told, left Port au Prince on November 16. Had strong northeast winds most of the passage. Surgeon Simon, Frank Thomas, seaman, and Charles Mitchell, ordinary seaman, are sick on board. John J. Kelly, apprentice, died November 20. E. G. Trapp, apprentice, died on the same day. On Novem 21, John Uzelman, marine, died. On November 22, John Retzel, marine, died. The rest of the ship's officers and crew are quite well. Yellow fever is supposed to have been the cause of the

sickness and deaths on the steamer." The officers of the Boston decline to make any statement regarding the steamer Haytian Roublic recently seized by the Haytian authorities. They say the matter will have to be settled by the authorities at Washington.

NO ONE ALLOWED TO GO ON BOARD.

The Boston's commander declined to make any. statement or allow anybody aboard until he had communicated with the authorities at the Navy Yard and received orders from them.

Admiral Gherardi at the Navy Yard said yesteray that he had received a communication from the commander of the Boston, stating that there had been several cases of yellow fever on board the been several cases of yellow fever on board the vessel. No new cases, however, occurred since November 19. Admiral Gherardi has dispatched a tug-boat to the Boston with the ship's mail. He did not know how soon the health authorities would allow anybody to board the steamer. Being asked if he had requested the commander to furnish him with a statement of th condition of affairs at Hayti, the Admiral stated that in case of such information reaching him, he would be obliged to treat it as official and, therefore, could not make it public. The Admiral added that probably nothing would be learned before to-day, as he felt satisfied that the health authorities would not permit any person to leave the Boston yesterday.

Captain O'Neil, of the Navy Yard, said of the Captain O'Neil, of the Navy Yard, said of the Boston yesterday that she is one of the cleanest and best kept ships in the United States Navy. Captain Ramsey is one of the oldest commanders in the service and is a prudent officer, and would be sure to take every precaution possible. She was ordered from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she had been to have some small repairs done, about a month ago, to go to Livingston, Guatemala, to settle a dispute that had arisen there. But before she arrived there the trouble was over and she started on the return trip.

WHERE THE FEVER WAS CONTRACTED. At Jamaica she was intercepted with orders from Washington to go to Port-au-Prince, Hayti, the American ship Haytian Republic. While ly-

the American ship Haytian Republic. While lying at Port-au-Prince, yellow fever broke out among the crew and on November 16 she sailed for this port. Surgeon Simon, who is down with the fever on board, hat been in the service about twenty years, and is the senior medical officer on tha Boston. He has under him Surgeon Lumsden, who is the only other doctor on board.

Commander Ramsey told the captain of the Navy Yard tug that took their mails down to them that they had no new cases since November 19, and that all of those who were ill were doing well. He said that the health officers would probably come up to the yard on Monday. But this is hardly thought probable. From the fact that no new cases have appeared since Nov. 19, Captain Ramsey thought that the probabilities were that there would be no more new ones. The present cold weather will have a salutary effect.

WHAT THE HEALTH OFFICERS FOUND ON BOARD. Early yesterday Health Officer Smith, accompanied by Deputy Jennings and others of his staff, boarded the Boston and made a scarching inquiry going on, the police-sloop Groome was lying at into the different cases. He reports Surgeon anchor at Slaughter Creek bridge, helpless for lack Simon in an extremely dangerous condition and of ammunition, and because of the demoralization of likely to die. In addition to Surgeon Simon two seamen are now down with the disease. They, too, are seriously ill. The disease is beyond shadow of doubt malignant yellow fever. Smith highly commends the perfect arrangement for isolation prevailing on board the Boston.

Dr. Smith was away from home last night when a Tribune reporter called on him, but Mr. Jennings " From all that we are able to gather, it is almost certain that the disease was not caught at Port-au-Prince, but took rise among the men themselves. Port-au-Prince had a clean bill of health. I have examined every man on board, and, with the exception of the cases already reported, there is no sickness of any kind. The period of incu-bation since the last case having been passed with is no sickness of any kind. The period of incubation since the last case having been passed without any fresh manifestations, we may, in the
present cold atmosphere, regard ourselves as practically safe. The arrangements for isolation are
simply perfection, and equal to those of any hospital. There is little or no probability of the
disease spreading further, and the public need
not feel alermed. None of those men who went
on shore at Port-au-Prince have suffered in the
slightest degree, the sickness being confined to
those who remained on board."

Last night several boat-loads of provisions
were taken to the Boston through Quarantine.
Surgeon Simon lies in a specially fitted up hospital on the main deck, while Thomas and Mitchell are at the fore part of the boat

MR. EDISON HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

HIS HORSES RUN AWAY WITH HIM, DASHING HIM TO THE GROUND AND SHATTERING THE BUGGY TO PIECES-HIS COACH-

Thomas A. Edison had a narrow escape from death early yesterday morning while driving from his laboratory in Menlo Park to his home in Llewellyn Park, N. J. He had been working in his laboratory as usual until nearly 4 a. m., when he started to drive home in a buggy.

in a buggy.

His fine pair of grays showed signs of being rest-less and soon became ugly. Mr. Edison took the reins, although his coachman urged him to let him away and were soon dashing along at a terrific rate the coachman were thrown to the ground. Fortunate ly Mr. Edison escaped with slight bruises, although he was severely shaken up. The coachman, how-ever, was badly cut and injured internally. One of the horses broke both front legs and had to be shot.

A GREAT WILL CASE SOON TO BE TRIED. Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 24.—Judge Andrews, in the Superior Court, to-day overruled the demurrers of the defendant in the celebrated Bridgeport Hotchkiss will case, involving an estate of \$12,000,000. This re-moves all the technical defences, and allows the case to go before the Superior Court on its merits.

NINE NEW CASES OF FEVER AT JACKSONVILLE. Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 24 (Special).—President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin for the last twentyfour hours ending at six p. m. is: New cases, nine; deaths, none; number of cases to date, 4,674; number of deaths to date, 407.

FELL 120 FEET AND WERE NOT KILLED.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 24.-John Roche and Patrick Cavanagh, while working on the chimney of the new Pacific mill, fell 120 feet with the elevator, at noon to-day. The timbers holding the blocks to which the elevator was attached broke from their fasterings and the men went down with the frame. Roche received a bad wound on the hip, and is injured internally. Cavanagh's injuries are serious. Thomas Ford, who was just about to take the elevator, was left clinging to the staging, and escaped injury.

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special).—The joint committee from the Citizens' and Temperance parties appointed to nominate a candidate for the Mayoraly agreed upon two names, Oliver P. Brightman and Isaac Benjamiu, but both refused to run. Now the committee have appointed a sub-summittee of four ted the work.